



THE Anderson Intelligencer

FERCELY FIGHTING WITHOUT BIG RESULTS

SITUATION IN EUROPE REMAINS ABOUT THE SAME

GERMANS DENY LATE REPORTS

But It Seems That the Austrians Are Receiving a Very Serious Defeat From Russians

Furious fighting continues in Northern France where the allied French and British armies are at grips with the German forces in what is characterized as the crucial action of the battle of the Aisne. Beyond admitting these facts the official statements are vague. Few details of the struggle which may be the turning point of the western campaign have been given in the waiting public.

One sentence: "There is no change in the situation" epitomizes the official report from London, Paris and Berlin. The allies claim to have made slight advances here and there, notably on the heights of the Meuse. The German official statement, however, declares that "reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue."

German Fight Hard

On the British and the French official statements refer to the violence of the attacks made by the Germans, who seem to have redoubled their efforts in an attempt to hurl back the allied line. The reports indicate, however, that the French and British have stood firm.

A very important development recently has been imposed at virtually all points, particularly in London, regarding the operations at the front. Very little news is being permitted to come through. The war office probably hesitate to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been attained and fear that publication of even the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans.

Austrian Retreat

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemyśl, in Galicia, is invested completely by the Russians and that the main Austrian army is retreating behind the Carpathians into Hungary, pursued by the Russians. Berlin, however, declares that "reports of the fall of the Przemyśl fortress are invention."

The Austrian force at Cattaro, Dalmatia, on September 19, sunk a large French warship, according to a dispatch to the Cologne Gazette. This ship, one of a fleet of eighteen, which was met by a salvo from one of the Austrian forts as it approached the stronghold. The rest of the fleet retired hastily, says the dispatch, after the French ship was sunk.

Dardanelles Closed

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Dardanelles have been closed to navigation.

The Austrian government has confiscated the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's securities and money deposited in Vienna, according to reports, as well as the company's observation cars running on Austrian railroads.

Advice received in Paris today say that the rapid increase in grain prices in Austria is causing anxiety in official circles.

For the first time since the war began, wireless news sent out by the French government through Eiffel Tower has been received in London. The message detailed the fierce fighting which took place in Northern France on September 26 and 27.

Mr. Herrick Is Dangerous.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The American embassy building in Paris was severely shaken by the explosion of one of the bombs dropped late last night Sunday from a German aeroplane. Ambassador Herrick reported the incident to the state department by cable today.

GLOVED HANDS FOR THE TRUSTS

Is the Accusation Senator Smoot Makes Against His Colleagues

Washington, Sept. 28.—Charging his Democratic colleagues with handling the trusts with soft gloved hands and proposing that instead of trust extortions "no rude sheriff or marshal is to lay hands upon the perfumed collar of captains of industry," Senator Reed of Missouri, today assaulted the conference report on the Clayton anti-trust bill in an all-day speech.

The bill, as agreed to in the conference, he declared should be called the confederate capitulation; that in removing "criminal" penalties for various offenses the conferees had treated with monopoly as under a white flag and to the soothing melodies of "peace on earth, good will to the trusts."

"When the Clayton bill was first written," he added, "it was a raging lion with a mouth full of teeth. It has degenerated into a tabby cat with soft gums and a plaintive mew."

Senator Reed insisted that the conferees had so destroyed the bill as to repudiate the Democratic platform and the wishes of the president expressed in his anti-trust message to congress.

The main proposal debated was the plan to curtail either the crop directly or the acreage planted in 1915. Several proposals were made.

Differences of opinion occurred on the question of whether or not this law should be enforced by the federal government, or that some similar measure should be taken by the legislature of each cotton producing state. The differences apparently were very pronounced.

CONDUCT FAILED TO PLEASE JUDGE

Anderson Jurist Told Lexington Audience He Had Never Heard of Such Action in Court

Evidently Judge Prince does not intend that the people of Lexington county shall be bored while he is holding court, since he is giving them new things to think about every day. It is interesting to read the following dispatch sent out Sunday from Lexington:

"In the midst of a trial in court the other day Judge Prince suspended for several minutes and took occasion to make a few remarks on the 'habits' observed by the Lexington people in the court room.

"Gentlemen," said Judge Prince, "I saw something happen in this court house last night that shocked me severely. In fact, I came very near falling over in my seat. I saw a man who had been acquitted of a murder charge get out of his seat and go over to the jury box and shake hands with every member of the jury. In all my experience, both at the bar and on the bench, it was the first time I ever saw such a disgraceful act pulled off in a court of justice. I don't want to see it happen again. It certainly must have been embarrassing to that jury. It is always embarrassing to any honest man to be thanked for having done his duty, and especially to an honest juror, such as the jurors of this county are presumed to be, and it must not occur again while I am on the bench."

Mr. Sheriff, the next man you see attempt such a thing in this court room, during this term of court, you arrest him and bring him to me. I will teach the man; it matters not who he may be, some sense. Now carry out my instructions. Mr. Sheriff."

Another thing he called to the attention of the members of the bar. It has been customary for the attorneys to answer all questions for their clients while they are being arraigned and while the jurors are being selected. Judge Prince called down a number of attorneys on this, and all prisoners in the dock are made to answer for themselves.

Welcomes To Our City.

New York, Sept. 28.—A cruiser, believed to be the British Britannia, tonight joined the British war vessels, which since the beginning of the war, have been patrolling the New York harbor entrance.

The Serbian Heroes.

Rome, Sept. 28.—An official dispatch from Petrograd says that Przemysl in Galicia is entirely invested by the Russian army and that the main Austrian army is retreating behind the Carpathians.

YET ANOTHER ONE

New Orleans, Sept. 28.—Numerous plans to repudiate the cotton situation are expected to be presented here tomorrow. Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Association, is expected tonight the convention might ask the United States government to return to the South \$60,000,000, which as maintained was collected from a tax on the staple during and just after the war of secession.

COTTON WAS THE THEME

OF THE BIG DISCUSSION WHICH WAS STARTED IN WASHINGTON

THE PLANS DIFFER

Some Think the State Should Handle the Case Themselves

Washington, Sept. 28.—State and federal representatives of the cotton producing states conferred here today and tonight without arriving at any conclusion as to what should be done for the relief of the cotton growers and manufacturers of the South from conditions brought on by the war in Europe.

The convention was called by a joint committee composed of senators and representatives of Southern states and the governors of the cotton states, attended either in person or by representatives.

The meetings were held behind closed doors but it was understood that radical difference of opinion developed between the governors and the congressional delegation as to whether proposed relief should be given through federal or state legislation.

The main proposal debated was the plan to curtail either the crop directly or the acreage planted in 1915. Several proposals were made.

Differences of opinion occurred on the question of whether or not this law should be enforced by the federal government, or that some similar measure should be taken by the legislature of each cotton producing state. The differences apparently were very pronounced.

The only matter debated outside of the proposal to limit the 1915 crop was Representative Henry's bill which would provide for a government-owned cotton gin to be constructed in each cotton producing state, the government holding cotton as security until such time the market could absorb the surplus.

It was stated that the determination of the governors to call special sessions of the legislature was expressed in a resolution adopted by the governors before the conference began.

The sentiment of the resolution was that the states were without constitutional power to aid themselves in this emergency and must look to congress for relief.

WAR NEWS

Money Market Stronger.

New York, Sept. 28.—By reason of its important bearing upon the international money market, today's violent rise in foreign exchange on London overshadowed all other financial developments.

Ultimatum To Turkey?

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Rumor of an ultimatum from Russia to Turkey was a considerable factor in the wheat market today.

Cavalry are Mobilizing.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 2.—A distinctively French Canadian force, numbering five thousand men, is to be raised for service with a British army in Europe.

Children Plead For Peace.

New York, Sept. 28.—A letter to the children of the United States asking them to sign a petition to the rulers of the warring nations in Europe and Asia urging peace, was issued today.

Manberge Was Razed.

Paris, Sept. 28.—A resident of Manberge, who had been made prisoner but later escaped, states that Manberge was three quarters burned by the Germans. The forts resisted for a long time the assaults of 40,000 men.

Bombarding Cattaro.

London, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Venice, dated Sunday, says that the French fleet at that time had been in action for the last 48 hours bombarding the port of Cattaro and the fortified island on the Dalmatian coast.

Germans Kill Children.

London, Sept. 28.—The operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb into a school house at Bistotok, Russia, killing eleven children, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post.

Farmers' Losses.

London, Sept. 28.—According to information from the front the Germans suffered enormous losses in the last engagement, says Reuters' Bordeaux correspondent.

THE PRIMARY IN NEW YORK

Glynn or Whitman Probably the Choice For Governor in That State

New York, Sept. 28.—Governor Martin H. Glynn and District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, were leading for the Democratic nomination re-elected gubernatorial nominations respectively, shortly after midnight tonight when half the New York city and a few scattered up-town returns had been compiled. F. M. Davenport was leading William Sulzer by only a slight margin for the Progressive nomination. James W. Gerard held the lead for the Democratic senatorial nomination over Franklin Roosevelt and William L. Calder was ahead in the Republican race.

Tammany asserted that Governor Glynn would carry Greater New York by more than 75,000. As the polls did not close until 9 p. m., the count was late in coming in. Some county district totals, it was said, would not be known until late tomorrow.

WILL BUY COTTON FROM TOBACCO DEALERS

American Tobacco Company's "Buy-a-Bale" Offer Helps Merchants in Southern States

New York, Sept. 28.—The American Tobacco Company is to lend its powerful support to making the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" idea a success. The plan evolved by the Tobacco Company will greatly help the cotton situation in the South, while at the same time stimulating trade through the Southern states and so establishing confidence in the South's continued prosperity.

In a letter to its customers, J. S. Hill, President of The American Tobacco Company, makes the following offer: "We will purchase, at 10c a pound, as many pounds of good middling from each of our customers in the above named states, as the aggregate number of pounds of Red J. and Penn's Natural Leaf plug tobacco, Bull Durham and Tuxedo smoking tobaccos, and Sovereign Cigarettes (counting each thousand of Sovereign Cigarettes as equal to five pounds of tobacco) shipped direct to each consumer from Sept. 29, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1914."

This letter was sent to dealers in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, so that the beneficial effects of this plan will be far reaching.

Mr. Hill gave out the following statement: "It is our plan to render uniform help to our customers in all cotton-growing sections. The brands on which we make this cotton buying offer have such a large sale throughout these sections that we estimated 100,000 bales of cotton can be bought by our company under this plan. By offering to buy cotton from its Southern customers the company feels it is rendering a service to the territory which deals largely with it, and is also making a sound financial investment."

SHIP SUBSIDY.

Washington, Sept. 28.—There was little doubt in congressional circles tonight that the bill for government purchase of merchant ships would go over to the winter session without action.

President Wilson, in conferences with house leaders today, declared he still thought it advisable to pass the measure immediately and would urge that it be taken up. He was told, however, by both advocates and opponents of the project that there was a powerful sentiment against beginning consideration of the bill at this time.

Friends advised the President that a large number of the house members resolute over the prolonged session and anxious to get into their home districts, were strongly in favor of postponing action until next season.

KENTUCKY GOING DRY

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—Nine of twelve Kentucky counties in which local option elections were held today voted "dry," according to official returns tonight. These counties voting to remain "wet" were Henderson, with a majority of 1,053; Fayette, 3,384; and Anderson, with 64. There are 14 "wet" counties out of 120.

JOBS FOR 4,000

Montreal, Sept. 28.—The Canadian Pacific railroad announced here today its eastern and western lines would employ six thousand extra men within the next two months to relieve distress brought about by the war in Europe.

MAY GET TOGETHER IN MEXICAN MELEE

YARDS OF RIBBON FOR AWARD TO WINNERS

EVERYTHING READY FOR THE STOCK SHOW HELD TOMORROW

Anderson County People Say That Day Will Be Splendid Success For All Those Taking Part

According to T. T. Wakefield, assistant chairman on arrangements for Anderson county's first stock show, which is to take place here tomorrow, exactly sixty-two and one half yards of ribbon will be required in order to make up the ribbon prizes for the show. This estimate is based upon the giving of four prizes to each of the 23 classes and does not include the non-winning animals.

Acting in the place of John M. Davis, Mr. Wakefield yesterday purchased the ribbon and made arrangements for having them ready by tonight. The following colors were selected: For the first prize, red; for second prize, blue; for third prize, orange; for fourth prize, white. F. M. Burnett, secretary of the Anderson Y. M. C. A., will have charge of the awarding of the ribbons and the other prizes.

Everything seems to be complete, and in readiness for the show and if the day is fair there will be a tremendous attendance, since people are coming from all sections of Anderson and adjoining counties.

The following open letter has been issued by the committee on arrangements:

To the people of Anderson: You are cordially invited to take part in the celebration on livestock and animal diseases here Wednesday, September 30, 1914. Great progress is being made in Anderson county in livestock production and grain increased acreage. No one thing appeals permanent, and in large letters than the constantly growing interest in livestock and grain in the Piedmont and in Anderson county. The elaborate celebration to be held Wednesday has back of it two dominant ideas, first, to celebrate and congratulate the county on the progress already made, and secondly, to instigate even greater progress henceforth in the dual industries of livestock and grain. Anderson county now leads the state in livestock and grain, but it is yet just on the verge of a gigantic development. Let us push it on; let's get behind it. There are no hard times. Business is good. But let's make it better. Everybody in Anderson should see the livestock celebration and especially the grand parade of winners to be held during the races in the afternoon. Committee on arrangements. Jno. F. Davis, Chairman.

FOREIGN TRADE IS COMING HERE

Anderson People Are Told That They Should Strike While Iron Is Hot to Get Business

Pamphlets have been received in Anderson from the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, of Maryland, with home offices in Baltimore, in which the Maryland people and the South, in order to get the South American trade, via Panama canal, should take immediate steps. Here-tofore the people of South America have been buying exclusively from France and Germany but all the goods used in that country can be manufactured here and delivered to South America in a fortnight's time and at less expense.

The bulletin advises that it is not necessary for the people of the South to wait until all the fundamental problems in regard to foreign banking, etc., have been solved, since the transportation facilities are reasonably fair and a good banking system, is being worked out. The idea is to ship direct from South Atlantic ports and to take advantage of this one opportunity of a lifetime to get the foreign business turned to the South.

TOO MANY BUSTHOODS

Been Making Trouble, Fought in Chief.

Mexico City, Sept. 28.—The pacification committee organized among officials here in an endeavor to adjust difficulties between Gen. Carranza and General Villa departed today, the immediate object of which the nearest point where they can consult the generals of the division of the north.

GEN. CARRANZA MAY NOT ASK FOR PRESIDENCY NEXT THURSDAY

Washington, Sept. 28.—Formal announcement from General Villa that he will not be a candidate for president or vice president of Mexico was received at the state department Monday through George C. Carothers, consul agent at Chihuahua City. This dispatch, the first to reach Washington from the interior of Mexico since the Villa revolt against General Carranza's authority as first chief of the constitutionalists, greatly strengthened the hopes of officials here for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the two leaders.

VILLA IS NOT A CANDIDATE

Peace Commissioners May Bring About Solution of All Troubles in the Republic.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 28.—Formal announcement from General Villa that he will not be a candidate for president or vice president of Mexico was received at the state department Monday through George C. Carothers, consul agent at Chihuahua City. This dispatch, the first to reach Washington from the interior of Mexico since the Villa revolt against General Carranza's authority as first chief of the constitutionalists, greatly strengthened the hopes of officials here for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the two leaders.

Special significance is attached to Villa's assurance because it followed so closely the declaration of General Carranza that he would not become a candidate if Villa would give similar promise and all the military leaders were eliminated as presidential possibilities.

The state department tonight was without information from Mexico City but it is generally believed in official circles that if General Carranza resigns Thursday, as has been declared by Villa, the convention called by him for that date, will name as its successor, General Francisco Calderon, whose selection has been demanded by Villa.

Constitutionalist representatives here tonight were hopeful that the peace commissioners dispatched by Carranza and Villa to meet in an attempt to adjust the existing difficulties between these two factions, would reach a satisfactory solution of the problem.

ZAPATA A FACTOR.

Southern Chief Will Not Let Up on Carranza.

Washington, Sept. 28.—General Funston, commanding the American forces at Vera Cruz, informed the war department that General Zapata, the southern rebel leader, had lodged a protest with him against the surrender of Vera Cruz to the Carranza government.

Zapata made it plain that he did not recognize Carranza as first chief of the constitutionalists. Zapata's army makes him a factor to be reckoned with.

BUY-A-BALE

New York, Sept. 28.—New York business men interested in the "buy-a-bale" of cotton movement, met today and organized a national sub-committee representing various trades and industries. Another committee with five members was appointed to look after the details of the work.